





# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.,

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1865.

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. These applying must be practical printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

## Public Meeting.

There will be a public meeting of the citizens of this city, on Thursday next, the 9th inst., to be held at the Court House, at 12 m., for the purpose of responding to the appeal of Governor Vance, in behalf of the army. Citizens of the county of Wake are respectfully invited to attend.

## Any other Color but Blue—The tide turned.

General Bragg has been fighting the enemy with great success below Kinston. Up to twelve o'clock, yesterday, we had captured 1,500 prisoners and killed a great number of Yankees.

Let Confederates rejoice.

God be merciful to us, and bless us; and show us the light of His countenance, and have mercy upon us!

LATER.

Report from Kinston is that Gen. Hoke is in the rear of the Yankee forces, and everything is going on prosperously.

Nine hundred prisoners have been received at Goldsboro'.

When Lincoln met our commissioners, on board the transport steamer in Hampton Roads, and held the peace conference, at which he offered to the "Richmond party," and through them, to the free people of the Confederate States, the terms as follows, on which he would consent to cease the war of invasion, which he now wages upon us:

First: The restoration of the national authority throughout all the States.

Second: No receding, by the Executive of the United States, on the slavery question, from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress, and in preceding documents.

Third: No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war, and the disbanding of all the forces hostile to the government.

He drew a line—a marked line—upon the one or the other side of which, every citizen of this Confederacy must stand. There is no intermediate, neutral ground, upon which the sole of a foot can rest; because the three propositions, above stated, require a full, complete and final submission; an abandonment, not only of all the principles involved in the contest, such as self government and the sovereignty of States; but the abandonment, also, of the very right of self defence. This line being thus established, our enemies occupy the one side, and the friends of the country the other. He who does not stand on our side, stands with our foes; and is a public enemy, and a foe to our people—a traitor on a spy, accordingly as he avows or disguises his sentiments. When a man "thanks God that he never said or did anything to encourage this war; that none of his blood is upon his hands;"—when such a man tells the people that the cause is lost; that there is no hope; that the enemy are advancing to a sure completion of his work; that no more white troops can be spared; that the negro must be put in; and when he adds to this, a constant and systematic course and upbraiding of our government, he affords a case of circumstantial evidence, as to which side of the line he plants himself upon, about which a jury would hardly disagree. And if this outbreak should happen, just at the nick of time, when the enemy is advancing—is getting near by, and it is supposed that he will get nearer—why, although a man "cannot know the motives" of another in this case, they may be very accurately judged of.

These are our opinions; but all men do not agree with us. There are men who profess to see that there is yet something else than Lincoln offers. Although Lincoln is President of the United States; although his Congress is composed almost wholly of his creatures, who do his will, not only because it is his will, but because it accords with their wishes and hates; and although Lincoln has just specified that naught but the laying down of our arms, and submission, will obtain even a cessation of hostilities, yet there are men who either affect to, or really believe, that reconstruction—which means a restoration of the Union as it was, with the United States constitution as it is—can be effected.

Mr. Samuel F. Phillips, of Orange, is one of this class; for, at a meeting, held in the village of Chapel Hill, on the 11th of February last, he asserted, in a written preamble, that "recent events offer to us a new phase in the war, the solemn alternative of re-construction or arming the negro."

Now, "no man can know the motives" of Mr. Phillips in making this assertion; but the object may be surmised to be, to have a Convention in North Carolina, in order to make terms with Lincoln, on the terms which he proposes.

In our opinion, a more unfounded assertion was never made in the presence of an intelligent assembly, than was made in this instance. It was well known to Mr. Phillips, that a conference had been held with Lincoln, through the agency of three of the most emi-

nent men in this nation. That, in that conference, he would not listen even to a proposition for the cessation of hostilities, unless our armies would lay down their arms, and accept the authority of the United States laws and constitution—the former containing the laws confiscating the real and personal estate of our citizens, and the latter, abolishing slavery in all the States, together with the proclamations which he has, from time to time, issued; and together with the further announcement, which he made to Mr. Hunter, that it would then depend on Congress whether we would be allowed a representation or not.

Yet, in the face of this, Mr. Phillips would have the people of Orange believe that they can have a restoration of the Union, with their rights under the constitution as it was. It is due to the people, before whom Mr. Phillips makes this assertion, that he should let them know if he has any secret assurance or understanding with the Yankees, about which the people are in the dark; or, if not from whence he derives the opinion that reconstruction can be obtained. If reconstruction were possible, it is an alternative which no honorable mind can contemplate without horror. But even this is impossible, and the idea is a deception and a cheat. And who can tell, but that some day or other, when "Gen. Lee shall have driven submission out of the land, and reconstruction also; and he, and his glorious army, shall have brought out for us independence, Mr. Phillips will be, thanking God that he never said or did anything to encourage" reconstruction or submission. And some one may ask him, "did you not offer a preamble at a meeting at Chapel Hill, on the 11th day of February, 1865, when James Watson was Chairman, reciting that there was an alternative of reconstruction, with the object of calling a Convention to consider the alternative? To whom Mr. Phillips may reply, 'I suppose such may have been the object, but no man can tell what were my motives.'"

One word on the arming of the negro. On this point, there is a difference of opinion between Mr. Samuel F. Phillips and Gen. Robert E. Lee. We prefer the company of the latter; and we believe Mr. Hallam, if he were living, would do the same.

## Gen. Johnston.

The advent of this great General to the command of the Southern Department, has given an impulse to the popular confidence, not even anticipated by his most sanguine friends.

All men, however, their predilections, whether for or against him, will rally to his support; and bear him on to the discharge of his high trust in the arms of a universal confidence. Gen. Johnston is a great and brilliant military genius; versed thoroughly in the science of war, and possessed in a wonderful degree, of the capacity for engaging and holding the confidence and affections of those who are brought within the circle of his influence. Never man had more to win than he. Success will put him on the summit, where no elevation will be above him. No man knoweth better than he how bold, rapid, enterprising movements win. In the midst of his brilliant genius, and unrequited valor, supported by the strong arms of a determined soldiery, the people put their trust; and look to see danger averted, and safety acquired, by skill and courage made secure.

## Rumors from Mexico.

On yesterday, the telegram came as coming from the Baltimore American, that "an emissary" from Maximilian was at City Point, demanding a passage through Grant's lines, for the purpose of reaching Richmond.

To-day, the Northern papers state that a rumor comes from Matamoros, that the Mexican Government had forbidden clearance to United States vessels, bound to Mexican ports; and that the Yankee Consul had been sent out of Matamoros.

There seems to be trouble brewing between Lincoln and Maximilian.

THE MAILS.—Universal complaint is made by our subscribers that they fail to receive the *Confederate* regularly. Our paper is carefully directed, and mailed regularly, and the fault of their non-receipt is not ours. Evidently there is neglect, on the part of mail officials at several points, but it is more than probable the present general complaint is caused by the total suspension of the mail facilities, on the Central Railroad, about a week ago, for several days in succession, caused by the imprisonment of all trains for military purposes.

PATRIOTIC ACTION AT STAUNTON.—The Richmond *Whig* is informed that in Staunton on Monday last there was an enthusiastic meeting held to give expression to the sentiments of the people of Augusta county in the present crisis.

Patriotic resolutions were passed. A very able and eloquent address was delivered by the Attorney General of Virginia, J. R. Tucker, Esq. The meeting was also addressed by Hugh W. Sheffey and Alexander H. H. Stuart, Esq., and the crowning act of the occasion was the taken down, at the meeting, after many had necessarily left, the names of sixty-five persons who pledged themselves to give, not to sell or lend, but to give to the army and the Government, supplies amounting to one hundred and thirty-four barrels of flour, 7,075 pounds of bacon, and \$108,175 in money and Confederate bonds! And thereupon a working and energetic Central Committee was appointed, charged with the duty, which will be promptly performed, of canvassing the county for supplies for the army, money for the Treasury and Confederate bonds to be cancelled and surrendered to the Government.

## Encouraging.

The telegram to-day informs us that Congress at last—at last—has begun to hear the voice of the nation and heed its appeal. The tax bill has passed. The exemption bill also. And, by this time, as we write, we feel sure the negro bill has received the sanction of the Senate, and is to become a law. There are thousands of masters ready to offer their negroes, as they have offered their children, to the glorious cause of independence. There are more than thousands of negroes—intelligent, brave and faithful—that wait but the word to enrol under the banners of freedom and country. None need come but those who volunteer. No one will be forced to accept the honor of a part in the army; but those who do come, and serve faithfully, will assuredly receive their reward.

The north is more and more armed, that we are about to use the negro. The New York *Tribune* speaks of it with dread. Butler wonders we have not done it long ago. Sherman dare not bring the negro troops with him in his present campaign. Already they have heard of country and freedom, on our side; and are ready to come over. In Richmond, volunteering is already begun. In Georgia, the negroes who were seized by Sherman and escaped, are organizing into regiments. Ten are stated to be already formed.

In Alabama, the war spirit is thoroughly aroused. An immense meeting at Talladega, the other day, sat throughout the day amid enthusiasm, surpassing that of 1861. Organization is rapidly going on, and Forrest animates the masses. North Carolina will be no laggard. Her future is full of brightness. Not many days hence, and she will crown her past fame with an undying lustre.

We speak with the assurance of hope and confidence, when we counsel firmness, devotion, unanimity. The cause hastens to a satisfactory conclusion. Help to push it, ye people, who have all at stake and know how to appreciate the value of liberty.

## War News.

FROM KINSTON.

We have received the following letter from our correspondent, at Kinston:

KINSTON, March 7.  
EDITOR CONFEDERATE: No battle has been fought up to this time. The enemy's advance guard are at the Wick Fork, five miles below here. Stirring events are looked for. Heavy skirmishing is now going on in the front. I shall try and keep you posted daily.

J. W. M.

Since the above was put in type, a private dispatch has been received in this city, which states that a battle was fought on yesterday, and a glorious victory won by us. All the particulars received will be found in an article immediately under the editorial hand.

FROM FAYETTEVILLE.

There is nothing new from Sherman's front. The Fayetteville *Telegraph* says the "situation has not materially changed since our last. We have some information relative to movement of troops, &c., that it would not be proper to publish. A master mind is now at work and whatever can be accomplished by genius and energy will be done."

FROM PETERSBURG.

The Petersburg Express of the 5th ult. says "everything was as quiet as could be wished on these lines yesterday and the day before—particularly so on our right, where an active resumption of hostilities has been lately apprehended. Inquiries in proper quarters elicited no intelligence of interest."

On Saturday the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, took place. It was generally thought here that a grand salute would be fired from Grant's artillery, in honor of the important event, but it did not occur. No guns were fired, as we could learn. There was some demonstration, or rather dissipation on the part of the Yankee troops on portions of the lines, on private account, probably caused to a too oft repeated drinks to the health and reign of the Northern King, which showed itself very visibly. In the vicinity of the river, we understand, this feeling became rather boisterous, and was summarily checked by our troops opposite. The Yankees mounted their breastworks and hallooed across to the Confederates that they wanted an hour's armistice, in which no doubt, to signalize at large, their appreciation of the national event which had just occurred in Washington, and celebrate it by drinking a cask of liquor. The men were no doubt, partially drunk, for when notified by our men that no truce would be observed, and warned that if they did not retire behind their works, they would be fired upon. Some of them bowed out defiance, and said no "Rebel" bullet could hurt them. A well directed volley was fired into them, when a number were seen to fall, and all the balance to slide quickly under cover of their bomb proofs. How many were killed or wounded, is of course, not known, but no doubt, several were subsequently assigned quarters in the hospital.

The Express, of the 3rd, says:

The Yankees bear testimony to the precision of the fire from our artillery north of the Appomattox. During the shelling which occurred a few days previous, seven Yankees were killed and wounded by the fire from this battery. These guns are commanded by Capt. Cummins, a gallant son of North Carolina, who never fails to return the Yankees better than they give.

Our exchanged prisoners are coming in rapidly, and soon all will have returned. We have had the pleasure of shaking the hand of our old comrade, Major Hill, of the 5th, who has been confined at Johnson's Island since the battle of Chancellorsville.

Capt. Gale has also returned and Lieut. Matt. Manly, of Hillsboro.

We congratulate our gallant officers and men, upon their release, and the country upon their restoration.

## Arming the Negroes.

The New York *Tribune*, judging from the following extract from an editorial in its issue of the 27th, is disposed to doubt the meaning of the clamor in and out of Congress on the question of arming our slaves.—That journal, says the Richmond *Whig*, has had a wary eye fixed upon the debates on this subject for a long time, and its editorial scrutiny has been rewarded by the following opinion, as a result, which appears in the editorial in question:

It is idle to suppose the majority of (no in the Rebel Senate will hold out against the almost unanimous opinion of the Rebel leaders, and Rebel journals, own way, and we have a report from a source that ought to be well informed, that the Rebels have been for weeks if not months busily engaged in drilling an army of negroes, and that at this moment they are about ready to enter the field. It is asserted that they are to bear the brunt of Sherman's advance and that without evacuating Richmond or even Petersburg, the Confederacy, by the help of this new negro army, will prove itself able to risk a battle for the possession of North Carolina. We do not vouch for the report. There are many probabilities against it. The Richmond papers are too much in earnest to be counterfeiting. The reluctance to overturn the "cornerstone" of the Confederacy has been too real. It is but lately that the opposition seemed in the way of being silenced. But the report itself is another evidence that the fact is about to be accomplished.

## Eloquent Extract.

The following eloquent extract from the great speech of Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, delivered sometime since the Confederate States Senate, has been sent to us by a venerable Christian gentleman, with the request that we should publish it and invite attention to it, and exhort all to imbibe its spirit, and he thinks that Sunday-school scholars would do well to commit it to memory, that it may assist in moulding their characters and preparing them to grow up patriots as well as Christians:

"Reunion with them? No; never! It is a gulf that rolls between us. It is a gulf of blood, without a shore and without a bottom, as impassable as that which separates Dives from Lazarus. The mute objects of nature, our desecrated churches and altars; our sweet valleys drenched in blood and charred by fire, forbid it. The dead would cry out against it from their gory beds. The blood of my own son, yet unavenged, cries to Heaven from the ground for vengeance. The thousands who are sleeping red in their graves would awake and utter their solemn protest. Stonewall Jackson, Polk, Stuart, Rhodes, Morgan, Preston Smith, and the thousands over whose remains a monument to the unknown dead shall be raised, are crying in tones of thunder against it, and can it be the living only will be dumb? Sir, those who have died in this war, are not dead to us."

"E'en in their ashes live their wonted fires." They are in the light of their example more worthy than the living. Their spirits walk abroad, and stir the hearts of living men to do or die in the cause of liberty. We cherish their memory: Weeping virgins and devoted mothers shall kneel around their tombs and bedew with their tears the graves where they sleep. Poetry shall exalt their memory, and minstrelsy perpetuate their fame forever. We give in charge their names to the sweet lyre. The historic muse, proud of her treasure, shall march with it down to the latest times, and sculpture, in her turn, shall give bond and stone and ever lasting brass, to guard them and immortalize her trust! The soldiers who have died in this war are not only enshrined in the innermost core of our hearts, but, to the mind's eye, are ever in our sight."

"On fame's eternal camping ground,  
And glory guards with solemn round,  
The bivouac of the dead."

The Murder, by hanging, of Captain John Y. Beall, under the signature and by the authority of Lincoln, is exciting deep indignation in this community, where the deceased had many friends. The people have been disappointed so often in the retaliatory threats of the President, that they have resolved hereafter to take the matter into their own hands. Threats were made yesterday looking to the hanging, summarily, upon the first lamp-post, of any of the Yankee officers now on their parole, and who might be found at large, and the information being conveyed to them, they kept very close within the security of the Libby. The good name and fame of Captain Beall, thank God, is not in the keeping of the Northern Yankee. Here, where he was known, and in the county of Jefferson, which is bereft of one of her most heroic sons, his name will be revered as a martyr, and his gallant and intrepid Southern Soldier could die for his country.—*Richmond Examiner.*

RAID ON LIGHT BOATS.—The New York Herald has the following dispatch from Washington:

On Saturday night last, a party of rebels, numbering about one hundred and fifty, under command of Lieutenant Taylor Wood, of the rebel navy, and nephew of Jeff. Davis left Ycomie river in sloops and small boats, bound on a raid to Smith's island, with the design of destroying the light boats. The gunboat Yankee and several other of our boats were informed of their movements, and at once started in pursuit of them. It may be, as our gunboats were last night shelling the woods in the vicinity of Smith's Point light, on the western shore, that the rebel gang had returned to that point and had escaped to the main land. Wood's is the same party who captured the Satellite and the Reliance.

THE FIRST INSTANT.—Martin R. Delaney, a full blooded negro, has received a commission as Major in the United States colored volunteer service, and has been ordered to report to General Saxton, at Hilton Head, for assignment to duty. This is the first instance of a negro receiving a commission as a field officer except as a surgeon.

## Recognition of the Confederacy.

[From the London Times, February 13.]

We are assured from New York that President Davis has the game in his hands, and can secure the independence of the South either with the assent of the North or in despite of it, according to his pleasure.

The clue to this startling mystery is to be found in the statement, firmly credited in America, that the Emperor of Mexico has conveyed in trust to the Emperor of the French the northern portions of the Mexican territory, to be held and administered by a French viceroy, in liquidation of the claims of France upon the Mexican Government. This action is assumed in the North, could not possibly occur without the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France, and that recognition, it is further assumed in the North, would at once be followed by this country and the other great powers of Europe. The presumption current on this subject are strengthened by the anti-slavery policy on the part of Confederate Government. It is expected that General Lee will decree the liberation of the negroes of the South, and call them as freemen into the ranks of his armies. Such a measure, it is argued, would not only furnish the Confederacy with two hundred thousand soldiers, but would remove the obstacle which prevents the governments of Europe from recognizing the independence of the Southern States. The new Confederacy would no longer represent a slaveholding power, the injurious stigma would be effaced, and the European States might welcome the Southern Republic without offence or scandal. From all this it follows that President Davis, if the Federals will not grant him acceptable terms of peace, may continue the war on conditions more favorable than before, with France probably for an ally, and the other Powers of Europe for friends, and that the North, rather than encounter this new position at the present period of the struggle, should come at once to terms, even on the basis, if necessary, of political separation.

The Southerners have for some time persuaded themselves, and are now fully convinced, that if the South would but break with the institution of slavery we should be ready to step out of our neutrality and recognize the government of President Davis. We venture to assert that there can be no foundation whatever for this persuasion, though we are not altogether surprised at its prevalence. The more ardent partisans of the North in this country have so strenuously and persistently represented the whole war as a mere struggle for slavery on one side and emancipation on the other, that the Federals may perhaps have regarded our neutrality as due only to our national abhorrence of the Southern institution. They may not unnaturally suppose, therefore, that the removal of this barrier would allow our sympathies to set in towards the South, and terminate the impartiality which we have hitherto maintained.—We do not hesitate to say that such a presumption is based on complete ignorance of the real opinions of Englishmen. Our neutrality has not been founded on any balance of Northern and Southern claims to favor. Discrimination of the private sympathies of individuals, but it has not regulated the policy of our government. We have been neutral in this war from more abstract principles of public policy. We have stood aloof because it would have been the extreme of political folly to interfere, because the war was none of our war, and because we desired to remain at peace. Our recognition of Southern independence would, when it was made, be dictated by considerations applicable not to this case merely, but to all such cases, and would be wholly unconnected with the professions, whether political or moral, of the new confederacy. International law and usage give us ample guidance for our conduct. It is well known and established under what circumstances new governments may be recognized without offence, and when the Confederates have achieved the necessary position they will obtain recognition apart from any reference to their proposed institutions.

DEEP RIVER FOUNDRY.—The Senate has passed the House bill to establish an arsenal and foundry in the valley of Deep River, in this State.

GOOD ADVICE.—The Fayetteville *Observer* has a letter from a North Carolina officer in Lee's army, from which it makes the following extract. The officer is suffering from a painful wound received during the last Summer's glorious campaign, and has been recommended to be "retired" from the service in consequence of that wound. But he declines to avail himself of that opportunity to retire honorably from the post of danger and duty, preferring to endure pain and face the enemy at the head of his command. He says:

"If the people at home would but shut their croaking mouths, open their well filled granaries and smokehouses and render a more generous support to the administration and the Army, instead of clogging our energies by the evil influences, long faces and subjugated talk, our hardships would be less, the fighting more decisive, and consequently 'the news' would be better and more encouraging."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to employ a lady, who is competent to teach the English language, French and Music, to take charge of a private school of four or five children, in his family, to commence 1st April.

Persons wishing the situation, at a moderate salary, with reference, stating terms, to mar 9-32t Hilliardson, Nash co., N. C.

## OFFICIAL.

### CIRCULAR.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
RICHMOND, March 24, 1865.

The offices of the Store and Mining Service will be placed on the 25th inst. at those of the Subsistence Department, in the collection of supplies. It is believed that perfect accord will result in much good to both services; the best energies of both sets of officers are invited in aid of this service at present.

NITRE AND MINING BUREAU,  
RICHMOND, March 24, 1865.

The officers of this service will use the privilege thus granted in such manner as to aid, rather than embarrass the Subsistence Department; they will collect supplies as rapidly as their other duties will allow, and all accumulations beyond their immediate necessities will be turned over to the Commissary Department. So far as practicable they will draw supplies from sources not immediately available to Commissary officers.

RICHARD MORTON, Lt. Col.  
mar 9 det Asst Chief of M. & M. Bureau.

# TELEGRAPHIC

## REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. KILPATRICK, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

## Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 7.—In the Senate the report from the committee of conference on the tax bill was concurred in: yeas 12, nays 3.

The House bill for the employment of negroes as troops was taken up. Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill, but said that he should vote for it, in obedience to instructions from the Legislature of Virginia. Mr. Graham also spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Semmes sternly advocated the measure. Mr. Orr opposed the bill. After a speech by Mr. Barnett in favor of the bill the Senate took a recess until 1½ o'clock.

In the House, Gen. Hood's report of operations in Tennessee was presented.

Report of the Committee of conference on the tax bill was agreed to. It imposes a tax of 8 per cent, on all property not exempted, and an additional tax of one per cent to raise the pay for the soldiers, current expenses, the government to be paid, one half in Treasury notes, and half in certificates of indebtedness. The report of the Conference Committee on the exemption bill, agreed to. The bill substantially the same as the House bill. After other business, not important House adjourned.

## From Mobile.

MOBILE, Feb. 24.—VIA CHARLOTTE, March 7.—Twenty-two steamers, six Mississippi river transports are in the lower bay. A large number of troops are reported on Dauphin Island, and Pensacola, indicating an early attack on Mobile.

## War Meeting.

TALADEGA, Feb. 27, VIA CHARLOTTE, March 7.—A great war meeting was held here to-day. The masses are rising this morning. Hon. A. W. Hill, addressed an immense audience in the Church for three and a half hours, which called forth the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the people. The audience was dismissed until 3½ p. m. when they were addressed in a speech of two and a half hours, by Capt. Beard, with great effect.

The result of this effort is, that the people here are now a unit, and will prosecute the war vigorously. The whole matter concluded with a grand national air by the ladies.

## Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 7.—Northern papers of the 4th, including the evening edition of the Baltimore American, received.

The latter contains a telegraphic report, descriptive of the procession in Washington and Lincoln's inaugural address; the latter occupying about the third of a column. Lincoln says, there is no occasion for an extended address. He will not venture any predictions in regard to the future. Four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to the impending war; all dreaded it; all sought to avoid it. Both parties deprecated war, but one would make war, rather than let the nation survive; the other would accept war rather than let the nation perish, and war came; the slave interest was somehow the cause of the war; to strengthen and perpetuate this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than restrict the territorial emigrants of it. Neither party expected a war of such magnitude or duration which it has attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each were for a easier triumph and results less fundamental and astounding.

Fondly do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet, if God wills that it continues until a retribution has been visited upon slave holders. It must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous. Let us strive on to finish the work we have in hand.

The papers contain nothing else of interest.

## DIED.

At Orange Factory, on the 3d inst., of Consumption, GEORGE BAMPFORD, in the 33d year of his age.

A dutiful son, an affectionate brother, a thorough business man, a high toned gentleman, and a true patriot, has fallen.

Being prevented by ill health from entering the army; he never lost an opportunity, either by word or deed, to aid our cause against our enemies.

With an iron will, he resisted the incursions of disease, and at his post of duty fell, without murmuring, leaving the assurance to his family and friends, that he had entered upon a higher and nobler life, free from the cares and sufferings of earth.

R. N. T.

## OBITUARY.

At 2 o'clock, a. m., on the 1st of March, the Hon. EDW. HALL, departed this life, in Fayetteville, in the 39th year of his age.

The State of North Carolina has suffered no ordinary bereavement in the death of this gifted citizen. In all the relation of life Mr. Hall's abilities and genial disposition made him a favorite. The writer of this brief tribute knew and loved him at college, where his pleasant address made him many friends. His career in his profession as a lawyer, was very successful. Indeed, it was perhaps his misfortune that he attracted so early and so large a clientele, imposing upon him an amount of labor his constitution could hardly endure.

It is known to the public that he resigned his seat in the Senate of North Carolina, because of failing health; but his friends at a distance scarcely expected to see a termination of his useful life. The Bronchial Consumption, under which he was suffering when last in Raleigh, preyed rapidly upon his system, and hurried him off in the midst of his days, and removed him from a lovely family and a large circle of devoted kindred and admiring friends.

It is a comfort to know that he retained to his last hour, the use of his fine intellect, and enjoyed the consolations of the faith of the gospel, dying in hope of that blessed home where the wicked cease to trouble and the weary are forever at rest. Society has lost an ornament; the country a pure and devoted patriot; his wife a fond husband; and his children a most affectionate father. But we, who are left, hope that the kindred of the redeemed hath gained a new and blessed brother.

Fayetteville papers please copy.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### R E A D I T

### THE ABDUCTION!

A thrilling tale of real life in California and Mexico, by W. P. WILKINS, Esq.

Commenced in the

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE

this week. Ready to-day.

Subscription \$30 for six months; single copies \$1.

WM. B. SMITH & CO.,

THE KEY STONE, for March, will be ready

in a few days.

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